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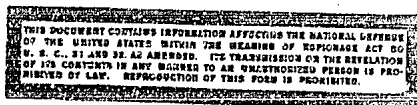
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LOW-GRADE COTTON MACHINERY; NEW HARVESTER FOR INDUSTRIAL CROP

RIT PLANT FOR DEFECTIVE FARM MACHINES -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 31 May 52

The Tashsel'mash Plant imeni Voroshilov (Nizovoy, director; Bulygin, chief engineer,) is turning out defective and low-quality machinery.

In 1951, the author, a receiver *["priemshchik,"* one who inspects and passes on equipment for a purchaser/ and representative of the Ministry of Cotton Growing USSR, accepted 61 percent of the cotton-picking machines at the first inspection. The remainder of the machines were returned to the plant to be put into good working order. In some cases, the same consignment of machines were presented and rejected seven times because the defects had not been corrected. When the KhChO-43 cotton cleaners were delivered, 76 percent of them were found defective at the first inspection.

The plant management allowed a great quantity of defective machines to accumulate. During 1951, several hundred cotton-picking machines piled up at the plant, and it was necessary to send them through the main conveyor again in February 1952. This held up the output of new cotton-picking machines.

There have been instances of gross violations of technical discipline, detrimental substitution of materials, and unwarranted changes in technical documentation. There is no guarantee that defective machines will not be delivered to the farms, since the machines are accepted in lots. Moreover, many of the machines have already undergone repairs before leaving the plant.

Quality is even worse in 1952, and the return of defective machines for repair increased in the first quarter of 1952.

Production of the new UPKh-1.5 cotton-cleaning machine has not been fully organized, although this task was started at the beginning of 1952. More than 35 percent of the cotton cleaners are still at the plant and are unacceptable because of serious production defects.

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There have been instances in which the receiver returned machines to the plant because they lacked the full set of accessories. For example, in September 1951, three consignments of cotton-picking machines were presented to the receiver without the boxes containing spare parts and tools for the machines. In another case, the spare parts and tool boxes for the KKhO-43 cotton cleaners lacked spare saws.

The fact that the receiver repeatedly returns machines with serious defects, many of which occur frequently, shows that the plant is delivering products and hoping that the receiver will not notice the defects.

In spite of repeated warnings and penalties, the plant management has not brought about the production of high-quality cotton-picking and cotton-cleaning machines, and those responsible for rejects are still unpunished. -- V. Samoylov, chief receiver, representative of the Ministry of Cotton Growing USSR

Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 17 Jun 52

The Tashsel'mash Plant imeni Voroshilov recently shipped modernized cotton pickers to the Ukraine, Azerbaydzhan, Dagestan, and Krasnodar Kray. A new cotton-cleaning machine, the UPKh-1.5, has been shipped to cotton sovkhozes in the Crimean ASSR and to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodar Kray.

TEST COTTON-SOWING MACHINES -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 21 May 52

The Central Asia Machine-Testing Station, Ministry of Cotton Growing USSR, is testing new machines for sowing and transplanting cotton.

Among the machines being tested are a six-row grain and cotton seeder made by the Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda, a four-row combination seeder made by the Chirchiksel'mash Plant, and a four-row machine for transplanting cotton seedlings made by the Rostov Krasnyy Aksey Plant.

BUILD KOK-SAGYZ SEED COLLECTOR -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 15 May 52

The Kiev Machinery Plant, Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building USSR, has built the first group of SKS-4 V machines for mechanizing the harvest of kok-sagyz seeds.

The machine was developed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building and gave good results in state tests. It is operated by one man and is either horse or tractor drawn.

FULFILLS 6-MONTH PLAN -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 15 Jun 52

The Riga Imanta Agricultural Machinery Plant has fulfilled ahead of schedule the 6-month production plan for complex threshers. Production time per machine has been reduced to 185 hours, and production cost lowered 2,900 rubles.

SHIP SPRAYERS TO UKRAINE -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 17 Jun 52

The Tashkent Uzbeksel'mash Plant recently shipped a large quantity of ODM tractor dusts and sprayers to the Ukraine. The plant also shipped about 300 ditch diggers, a large number of rotary hoes, and other machines to the Ukraine.

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